

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CHANDLER'S GALL.

A MAN WHO GLOATS OVER CRIME WHICH HE

SEEKS TO TURN TO PARTY USE.

Mr. Grady's Editorial Read by the Southern Congressmen—Chandler's Glees Over the Killing of Clayton.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—[Special.]—The editor in Tuesday's *Constitution* dispensed with Senator Bill Chandler's villainous utterances against the people of the south was read by nearly every southern congressman in Washington today, and each and every one of them say that *The Constitution* has shown him up in his true light, and given him just what he deserved. When Colonel Oates, of Alabama, read it he said:

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But the Wisconsin man simply smiled in reply. Senator Spooner has taken quite a prominent part in the debate over the alleged southern outrages, but is not as bitter as his New Hampshire colleague. He says he has a remedy for the negro question in the south. He thinks it a perfect remedy, and promises an interview for *The Constitution* on the subject.

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E. W. B.

ALLISON IN A PECK OF TROUBLE

WASHINGTON, January 30.—[Special.]—The mystery surrounding Senator Allison's trip to Indianapolis has been partially disclosed today. It developed that the "loose" Allison accepted nor declined the necessary port-folio. The great mass of the republican party believe that he will accept, but his warmest personal friends, in both the house and the senate, declare confidently that he will not leave the senate. They think that such a course would be suicidal. Senator Allison has been discussing the matter with these men all day. General Harrison has brought great pressure to bear upon him to accept, but the Iowan does not want it, and is not trying to arrange matters satisfactorily in order that he may positively decline the tender, but General Harrison insisted that he should name who would be his friend and who would be his enemy. It is evident that General Harrison is determined to have him in his cabinet, and it is probable that the Iowan will be forced to yield, although very much against his will. When Allison yields, which will probably be in a day or two, there will be four members of the cabinet who have already accepted. The others are Blaine, secretary of state; Alice secretary of war and Wanamaker postmaster-general.

The World today prints interviews with many leading republicans of northern New York, friends of the late Mr. Conkling, showing bitter indignation over the prospect that Mr. Blaine will be in the cabinet. They feel that he is not fit for the place. When he voted for General Harrison it was with the understanding that Mr. Blaine would have no part in the administration. E. W. B.

THE OKLAHOMA BILL.

Its Enemies Load It Down With a Fatal Amendment.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—[Special.]—Major Bassett and other opponents of the Oklahoma bill are publishing tonight over the condition of that measure. It comes up to-day on its passage when Mr. Payne of Illinois offered an amendment giving old soldiers homesteads in the territory free. The opponents of the measure, knowing that if the amendment was adopted it would kill the bill, voted it and passed it. Immediately upon its adoption major Bassett and others opposed the bill told Messrs. Springer and Weaver, who have it in charge, that they would now vote against the bill, for they did not believe, after the government was pensioning the old soldiers and giving them homesteads in the public lands, it should purchase land at \$1.25 an acre and present each old soldier who wanted a homestead 10 acres. It

was nothing more than making them a present of nearly \$200. Both of the Oklahoma boomers immediately replied that they had been caught in a shrewd trap, and agreed to adjourn, for they knew if the bill came up for a vote in that condition its defeat was sure. Tomorrow they will attempt to reconsider the amendment, but it looks tonight as though it is not allowed to do it, and that the bill is doomed to defeat.

Judge Stewart's physician has advised that he take two weeks of perfect rest, and the judge has decided to go home in a few days.

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RAILS AND CROSS TIES.

THE CHARLESTON PEOPLE UNEASY ABOUT THE SOUTH CAROLINA.**Mr. Hardwick Paints His Office a Deep Red—A Party of Gypsies Going West—Four Car Loads of Negroes.**

The people of Charleston are growing anxious about the South Carolina railway—their best line.

The News and Courier of yesterday says:

No one in Charleston knows anything about the present status of the South Carolina railway. The result of the negotiations that have been in progress in New York has not been made public, and though there has been some vague circulation as to the outcome of the present difficulties of the company it is not probable that an entire definite as to its plans and purposes will be made known until the railroad managers and directors have something to speak.

The New York Commercial Bulletin of Friday says:

McNish, Banza & Arno's Minstrels.

This new company will appear in Atlanta next Friday, and the following from the Louisville Courier-Journal will be read with interest:

"The Masonic Temple theater had its opening for the season of 1888-89 last night, and the fact that the dazzlingly brilliant company of actors it contains may have been very gratifying notwithstanding to the Temple management but to the proprietors of McNish, Banza & Arno's minstrels, who were packed above and below the auditorium were equally welcome news.

Banza & Arno's was the first appearance in this city, and justified the advance claims made for the performance of a whole week, bright and agreeable a word to say, nothing more than that.

There are no negotiations in progress for the South Carolina railway. He does not see why the Terminus should stand aside, and he believes that the company has enough already.

It was suggested by a railroad official several days ago that Mr. Inniss had about all that he could get out of the Terminus in settling out the affairs of the Terminal company.

The Commercial Bulletin on Friday quoted the price of \$1,000 South Carolina railway loads at \$3. The stock was quoted at \$3 bid and \$3 asked, with 200 shares.

A Temporary Change.

E. Berkley, superintendent of the Atlanta and Charlotte division of the Richmond and Danville railroad has just issued a circular. It announces that J. A. Lockard, master of trains of the division has been granted a leave of absence on account of ill health and that

A. Banza has been appointed acting master of trains and must be reported accordingly.

The order goes into effect on the first of February.

Painting It Red.

Sam Hardwick is fond of red. Anything of that color catches his East Tennessee passengers' attention. Thinking that the same color will catch "Yankees" he is now having the front of his East Tennessee office in the Richmond painted a deep red. Yesterday afternoon he stood at a distance admiring it and remarked:

"It wouldn't do to put a yellow there, would it?"

"Why?" asked a friend.

"Oh, we cause our road runs into Florida; you know."

Then that smile came back as his friend walked away trying to solve the joke.

The C., R. and C. Accommodation.

The Chattanooga times is trying to convince all the roads entering Georgia to make accommodation to the C. R. and C. line.

Sam Hardwick, superintendent of the C. R. and C. division, thinks that if an official of the Chattanooga, Louis, and Columbus says:

"Our accommodation train is the best train on the road. We operate it at a cost of less than \$30 per day for the round trip, and since its inauguration in the fall of 1887, we have made over \$40 to \$50 per day, sometimes more than that. We have just received two new and comfortable coaches to be used on the accommodation in the place of the horsecars which have been used up to date. The time the train will grow to such proportions that we will be obliged to handle express on it."

Organizes Another Division.

J. H. Lattimer, travelling passenger agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, has just returned from Covington, Ky. Mr. Lattimer is deputy general conductor of the order of the railroads and is in charge of the division to which he belongs. The Covington division stands under most favorable auspices, and Mr. Lattimer is delighted with the work he has done. Within the past few years he has organized a dozen divisions of the order throughout the country.

Fighting the Railroad Combination.

Montgomery, Ala., January 30.—[Special.] Vice-President E. B. Stahlman, of the Louisville and Nashville, Railroad General Manager Belknap, of the Georgia Central road, and General Manager Gabbett of the Western were here today and appeared before the judiciary committee in the House to a bill now pending in the legislature to increase the powers of the railroad commission.

On a Tour of Inspection.

Major E. Berkley, superintendent of the Atlanta and Charlotte division of the Richmond and Danville, is moving over his section in his special car. The gentleman is on a tour of inspection and when he returns home he will know the condition of every bridge, trestle, crossing, fish plate and spike between Atlanta and Charlotte.

A Party of Gypsies.

A party of eleven Gypsies gathered at the main passenger depot yesterday and purchased tickets. Six of them went to Dayton, Ohio, to attend the annual convention of their people while four went to Washington, D. C.

To Come into Atlanta.The Chattanooga Times says: Since the death of Mr. W. A. Smith, late editor of the *Times*, and Atlanta, said Mr. John R. Brown has appointed Mr. John R. Courtney to succeed him. The evening news congratulates "John R." on his deserved promotion. There was not a man in the city who did not know him well, and we see he has grown to be as wise a man as his father. John has been a clerk in the ticket office for seven years past, and has done his duty well. The position of ticket agent, which followed as the result of the death of Mr. Anderson, is universally recognized as being one which was in every sense deserved.**Over the Crossroads.**

Clyde Eastick, of the Central, came up from Savannah yesterday.

John Lee, passenger agent of the Central, went to New Orleans last night.

B. F. Blake, of the Burlington route, passed through Atlanta yesterday en route to Cincinnati.

Frank Hoyle, of the East Tennessee, came over from Knoxville yesterday. Mr. Hoyle's home was in Atlanta a few years ago, and he has many friends here who like to see him again.

Charles Jones, passenger agent of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railway, was in Atlanta yesterday.

Charles Walker, of the Western and Atlantic, went up to North Carolina yesterday for eight car loads of negroes who are going to Arkansas.

Steve Johnson, of the Queen and Crescent, still in Cincinnati.

Billy Reynolds has a carbuncle still.

ON HER CRUTCH.**A Wife Comes to Police Headquarters to Do What She Could for Her Husband.**

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an unusual and rather affecting scene was witnessed at police headquarters.

A little woman, with but one leg, and walking with a crutch, had come from home to do what she could for her husband. She was exhausted by the walk and distressed, evidently, at her husband's trouble. For awhile the two conversed at the iron door. She was talking as cheerfully as she could to him, but as she talked she could not control her emotions there were tears in her eyes and she drew her hat down over her face to hide them.

She came back presently, and after getting what money her husband had from the station-house keeper handed it to the lawyer with the remark:

"I've been trying to get up money and buy me an artificial foot, but I guess I'll have to wait at home now."

The prisoner was George Kyle, a young white man. He was arrested on a warrant charging him with simple larceny.

Tooth Pounded Food.

Defective teeth poison the food. SOZO DONT checks dental decay removes tartar incrustation in the sinuses and upon the surface of the teeth, and renders them healthful masticators of the food. Dental inurities, also contaminate the breath. These it removes.

Angostura Bitters, endorsed by physicians and chemists for purity and wholesomeness. Dr. J. B. Stegert & Sons, sole manufacturers. Ask your druggist.

THE LOCAL STAGE.

At the opera house last night, "The Upper Hand" was presented by the Brysons in a good house.

The play is a sensational melo-drama, and is full of striking scenes. The audience was quite liberal in its applause, and encored Mr. and Miss Bryson a number of times. The company was uniformly good, and the most attractive feature was the singing of Miss Lowe. Marguerite, wife of Maximilian, is only 12 years old, yet she is as self-possest and natural in her acting as many of more mature years. Mr. Warren, as Tecton, was funny and pleasant, while Mrs. Warren, as the Empress, was quite good, and Miss Taylor, Miss Benn and Miss Bessey were well received.

Taken as a whole, the play, which is of the sensational class, was quite good, and for plays of its class no doubt met with good audiences at its performances today.

At the matinee "The Upper Hand" will be repeated, and tonight "The Inside Track" will be given.

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The C., R. and C. Accommodation.

Sam Hardwick is fond of red. Anything of that color catches his East Tennessee passengers' attention. Thinking that the same color will

catch "Yankees" he is now having the front of his East Tennessee office in the Richmond painted a deep red. Yesterday afternoon he stood at a distance admiring it and remarked:

"It wouldn't do to put a yellow there, would it?"

"Why?" asked a friend.

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Then that smile came back as his friend walked away trying to solve the joke.

The C., R. and C. Accommodation.

Sam Hardwick is fond of red. Anything of that color catches his East Tennessee passengers' attention. Thinking that the same color will

catch "Yankees" he is now having the front of his East Tennessee office in the Richmond painted a deep red. Yesterday afternoon he stood at a distance admiring it and remarked:

"It wouldn't do to put a yellow there, would it?"

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ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 31, 1889.

What of Boulanger?

American interest in what is known as Boulanger centers solely on the effect that this new element may have on the future of the republic, if, indeed, France can be called a republic.

The present government of France is an experiment, but governmental experiments are not by any means sure, and the most of them have been short-lived. The first republic, established in 1789, lasted fifteen years. The first empire lasted eleven years. The Bourbon reign lasted fifteen years. The Orleanist reign lasted eighteen years. The second republic expired at the age of four years. The second empire lived eighteen years and the third republic, the present one, is now eighteen years old.

And yet these periods may mean nothing. Every republic that France has had has been more republican than the last, and these experiments have been the means of educating the people to understand and appreciate the benefits of self-government, even though these benefits have been limited and hampered as they are now by the old monarchical traditions. The general idea that the French national character is both erratic and superficial is based almost solely on the peculiarities of Paris life and on the manifestations of those peculiarities; and yet there can be no doubt that even a Paris mob, wild and unreasoning as it is, is republican at heart, and Paris was never more republican than now.

We have already alluded in these columns to the parallel that may be drawn between the career of Louis Napoleon and that of Boulanger up to this point in the latter's career. Such a parallel is interesting enough to those who take a lively interest in the perpetuation and increase of republican institutions, as Americans are supposed to do, but it may be misleading for all that?

Why is it not possible for one Frenchman to be patriotic—to have the interests of his people at heart? Hope for the French republic has caused many of our esteemed American contemporaries to denounce Boulanger as a fraud and a pretender, and to predict that the element he represents is dangerous to republican institutions in France. This may be true enough, and yet it pleases us to believe that Boulanger represents the republic above all things; that his nineteenth century instincts lead him to understand that the Frenchman who is strong enough to erect a real republic on the experiment that is now agitating France, will be as famous in history as the first Napoleon, and that his memory will be dearer to mankind.

That Boulanger is a man of genius is shown by the ease and celerity with which he reorganized the French army for defense; that he is a mere scoundrel seeking after power shall not be believed until his policy is disclosed.

SOME of the republican chickens in West Virginia are gradually coming home to roost. The way they go to roost is in the direction of the jails, where some of them are about to be placed for bribing voters.

Another Jules Verne.

The Encyclopedia Britannica is a good all-round work, as it were. Mixed with its facts and statistics it furnishes an occasional chapter of light and amusing reading matter.

In the last volume of this popular encyclopedia, Colonel Maurice, a high English military authority, has an article on "War." The colonel is a good one. Among other things he states that during the conflict between the north and south the federal cavalry traversed the southern high roads on bicycles and tricycles.

There is something attractive about the colonel's bold and dashing statements. They pique the reader's curiosity. When the stern troopers of Custer and Kilpatrick trundled along on their bicycles through Virginia and Georgia it is plain that they must have found a better system of country roads than we know anything about. This fact alone is sufficiently puzzling, but when we reflect that bicycles were not in use until several years after the close of the war, the matter assumes a very interesting aspect. How did the federal cavalry get hold of bicycles ten years in advance of their fellow citizens?

But we cannot pursue the subject. Colonel Maurice has made such remarkable discoveries, and presented such a variety of entertaining facts, that there is no telling what he may hold in reserve. One thing is certain: there is nothing dull in his contribution to the Britannica. His description of American military methods is as good as anything that Jules Verne has ever written.

Poison in Water.

Lake View, thickly settled suburb of Chicago, is undergoing an epidemic of typhoid fever, caused by the contamination of its drinking water from the sewage of Chicago. Many deaths have occurred and there are several hundred fever patients in the little suburb.

The unspeakable pestilence could not be accounted for until investigation developed the fact that the people were drinking water full of poisonous germs coming from a point in the lake to which flows the sewage of Chicago, and the physicians at once ascribed this as the cause.

This is one of many fatal illustrations of the danger that lies hidden in impure drinking water, and no city is free from it that derives its water supply from a source that is liable to be polluted with city sewage.

It should serve as a good argument to impress our city with the necessity of keeping its water supply perfectly pure, and if there is anything wrong with the water we drink the people ought to know it. Many have quit using water from the artesian well for drinking purposes, while others, refusing to believe that it contains any evidence of being contaminated with the sewage of the city, still use it. The water either should, or it should not be used, for there is no half way ground. If it is fit for drinking, it should be supplied to the whole city; if it is not it should be cut off.

Atlanta should determine upon some-

thing definite concerning her water supply for the future, for the demand is becoming constantly greater, and as the city grows, the present source becomes correspondingly less adequate to supply the city's need.

Another reason which should prompt action is in the fact that as the city extends, and the water sheds from which the reservoir is supplied become more thickly populated, the water necessarily becomes more liable to be effected.

But if the present supply is sufficient to meet the growing demands of the city, the greatest care should be exercised to protect the water ways which feed the reservoirs of the city, the possibility of being contaminated with sewage or garbage from the city.

This is written in caution, for the matter is one of great importance to our people.

Mr. RANDALL seems to have recovered

his old time vigor, and he is pushing the appropriation bills along with an energy that is likely to worry the republican partisans when they tackle him in the next house.

Rapid Transit for Atlanta.

It is a very encouraging sign that the citizens of Atlanta—those who can and sleep here, as well as those who run off to their suburban homes when the day's work is done—are moving in favor of more rapid transit from the city to its suburban feeders.

Rapid transit, whether by ordinary trains or steam lines, is one of the most important elements of a city's growth and greatness, and the fact that the citizens of Atlanta and those interested in Atlanta are moving in this direction is one of the most gratifying evidences that the public spirit of the community is concerning itself with one of the practical developments of growth and greatness.

WHAT everybody has said all along now threatens to come true—namely, that Brother Blaine will have the pick of the cabinet positions.

The Hawes Case.

The action of Judge Greene at Birmingham in refusing the motion for a change of venue in the case of Richard Hawes, who stands charged with the murder of his wife and children, will be approved by some, and condemned by others.

It was the opinion of the judge that the prisoner's attorneys had failed to prove that their client could not secure a fair trial in the county in which the alleged crime was committed, and it may be that his decision was in the interests of justice and law.

But the thoughtful and fair-minded observer at a distance will have his doubts.

Public excitement in Birmingham has not had time to cool. The people are still influenced by the publications made at the time of the murders. The bad passions and the grief excited by the disastrous attempt of the mob to lynch the prisoner have not subsided. Under all the circumstances it is difficult to see how an impartial jury of twelve upright and intelligent men can be obtained without going out of the county.

The fact that there was a demonstration of applause in the courtroom when the judge refused the motion for a change of venue is significant. Unless Dick Hawes can bring forward very strong proof of his innocence he will have a hard road to travel.

MAX O'REILLY is angry because American readers have discovered that his book about this country is a collection of worm-eaten chestnuts.

A Loss to Journalism.

Perhaps Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., has made a mistake in deciding to become an actress.

Mrs. Blaine, it will be recollect, was deserted by her husband, and left to take care of herself. Some time ago, speaking of her helpless condition, she said that there were only two openings left for her—journalism and the stage; and she admitted that she knew nothing about either.

This being the case, the lady's choice of the postal authorities I am unable to say, but surely one is at fault. We have made repeated complaints to Mr. Turner, superintendent of the mail department in Atlanta, but there is no improvement.

If you wish further data we can supply you. We would be glad to see you take the matter up, and give us some relief. Very truly yours,

THE WOOLFOLK CASE.

WAS TAKEN UP IN THE SUPREME COURT YESTERDAY.

COLONEL RUTHERFORD'S SPEECH.

He Makes the Point That One Man Armed With an Ax Could Not Have Killed the Victims and Advanced the Theory That Negroes Did the Bloody Work for Revenge—A New Trial Asked for on the Ground That the Tunult in the Court House at Macon Tended to Influence the Jury.

The famous Woolfolk case was taken up in the supreme court yesterday.

The particulars of this tremendous tragedy are still fresh in the minds of the people.

The public are familiar with the facts of the trial of Tom Woolfolk charged with the murder of his entire family and the aged Mrs. West in the county of Bibb.

He was convicted.

A motion was made for a new trial. Judge Justin overruled it.

And the case was appealed to the supreme court.

Yesterday when the case was called the courtroom was comfortably filled with spectators, among whom were several ladies who manifested the deepest interest in the proceedings. In the afternoon Judge Alexander Speer, Captain J. M. Pace and Solicitor Charles Hill were interested listeners.

Colonel John W. Rutherford and Mr. Frank Walker are the counsel for Woolfolk, and the state is represented by Attorney General Clifford Anderson, ex-Solicitor John W. Hardeman and Mr. William Felton, the present solicitor of the Macon circuits.

The reading of the record of evidence consumed several hours.

The court granted counsel fourteen hours in which to argue the case, seven to the defense and seven to the prosecution.

Colonel John W. Rutherford opened the argument at eleven o'clock yesterday, and was still speaking when the court adjourned at half past four.

Reviewing the Facts.

He addressed himself first to the facts of the killing, which he reviewed in a striking and powerful manner. He drew a weird picture of the scene of horror on the night of the killing. The theory of the defense was that one man could not have done the bloody work and that several men did it. The theory of the prosecution was that the victim occupied different rooms, the nature and number of the wounds inflicted with the ax, all go to show that no one man could have butchered these people.

Captain Woolfolk and Mrs. Woolfolk were murdered while sleeping and knew not what killed them. All of the testimony tends to prove that the houses were broken into, that the victim occupied different rooms, and that the visitors occupied different rooms.

The character of the wounds inflicted upon Captain Woolfolk, Richard, Charley and Pearl and the positions of the bodies are all opposed to the idea of one man doing the work. The theory of the defense is that the blade of the ax was made both with the head and the handle of the ax.

One theory is that two persons commenced the attack—that they were negroes—that they killed Captain Woolfolk first, then Mrs. Woolfolk, that as Richard ran in both attacked him. He had two wounds, one on the back of the head made with the edge of an ax, the other on the forehead, made with the head of an ax.

Another theory is that two persons commenced the attack—their heads were both made with the blade and head of an ax.

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Two patrol wagons, filled with police, were going up and down the route of the Grand street cars, so as to keep an open passage and prevent obstructions being put on the track by the strikers. Several of the strikers this morning were arrested, and the cars stopped running, even if some of the unionists lost their lives in attempting to make them.

A COWARDLY CRIME.

The estate of General Toombs, a little later, consolidated the indebtedness, taking up the debt of Scoville & Beermann, the lessors. On the 31st of August, 1886, Mr. Scoville retired and Messrs. Charles Beermann & Co., Mr. Joseph Thompson being the company, assumed control. The indebtedness was then considerably over \$40,000.

Since that time the firm has been making monthly payments, and on yesterday the deal was consummated by which they wipe out the last of the debt. The final payment, which was a very large one, was made by Messrs. Beermann and Thompson in cash.

The trade is a big one, and all parties to it are highly satisfied with the result. Messrs. Beermann and Thompson have received many compliments upon the pluck they have displayed throughout and in the happy consummation of it all.

The property they have secured is a fifteen years lease upon the property at moderate rates. The lease bears date of May 1st, 1885, and has, therefore, more than eleven years yet to run.

The Kimball House Land.

By a recent purchase of six of the eighteen pieces of property upon which the Kimball house stands, Captain W. D. Grant now owns one-half of the whole amount. There are eighteen separate leases, and of these Captain Grant owns nine. It is understood that he paid \$5,000 for the six pieces, which he bought from the estate of the late Dr. Joseph Thompson.

COLVIN ON CALIFORNIA.

"Do you remember a small negro boot black, the same used to call Sol Ammer on board here?" remarked John Colvin, the baggage man, yesterday.

"No, well that little coon is out in 'Frisco," he continued, "and is the best jockey on the Pacific slope. He is riding for Lucky Baldwin, and pulled some mighty big purses off the wire last season. Why, when I got off the train the coon ran up to me, saying:

"I know you, boss?"

"I looked at him. His face was familiar, but I didn't place him."

"Don't I have blacked your shoes many a time in front of the dry dock in Atlanta?"

"They're good," he said, smiling. "I paid him a dollar—with a string tied to it. Well, it proves just one thing—wherever you go you will find a coon from Atlanta."

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"Well, we carried it out. Just as we reached the ship a committee of four ladies—Mrs. Phillips of Chicago, Mrs. Thomas of Chicago, Mrs. Board of Milwaukee, and Mrs. Newton of Detroit, were made the committee, took a rope, a strong one, too, and bound the only married man who didn't have his wife along, to his sister, Mrs. Wheeler. He don't put the Rev. before it, but he is as good a man now as when he was a boy. And then Collier and Graham carried the man to the door. Collier got up and looked also, and saw the form of a man lying in the street. He Collier got up and looked also, and saw the form of a man lying in the street.

The prisoners were arraigned today and were made the committee, took a rope, a strong one, too, and bound the only married man who didn't have his wife along. It was F. A. Zimmerman, general baggage agent of the Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company. They bound him tight hand and foot and kept him in jail for six hours or more—until we were safely away from Salt Lake. Say, you have no idea how tight a knot a lady can tie. It's harder than the knot you tie in a piece of string. Well, that rope was cut into little pieces, and divided out as souvenirs. Mrs. Colvin brought a piece home—so did Miss Bottick."

"See any Chinese? That what you ask?"

"Well, I should say so. I went through Shantown, and tell you, it beats old Tige Squeezes in palm-sized days. I saw 40,000 Chinese in twelve blocks."

"Just think of them. They're on the ground,

the joss houses and the saloons. Why, the richest saloon and restaurant in Chinatown cost \$60,000. Some of the Chinese are worth millions. I think a good many of them are real rich."

"I think so. I heard it was \$100,000."

THE TOLLESON TRIAL.

THE MERCANTILE BANKING COMPANY IN SUPERIOR COURT.

CASHIER RICHARDS' APPEAL REFUSED

Counsel for Complainants Present Their Case.

Attorneys for Richards Bring Affidavits to Show That He Is Not Responsible—The Court Considers Him "A Full Grown Man," and Both are Remanded to Jail—Orders Taken for All Property of Mercantile Banking Company and Atlanta Mercantile Company to be Turned Over to the Receiver, With Personal Effects of Tolleson, Richards and Fowler—C. S. Northern Permanent Receiver.

Tolleson and Richards are still behind the bars.

How long they will remain is a question.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock the case was called, but counsel were not fully prepared, and the hearing was postponed till 2 o'clock.

Tolleson and Richards were brought from the jail and kept in one of the judge's rooms, in charge of Mr. P. W. Merritt, the tallest bailiff in Georgia.

They did not look happy.

Breakfast was brought them, sent from Tolleson's home and laid in the sheriff's office, but neither of the prisoners showed much appetite.

Both looked careworn, and neither had much to say.

At the hour appointed the room occupied by Judge Marshall J. Clarke while sitting in chambers, was so crowded that Deputy Sheriff Green found it somewhat difficult to seat the audience.

Mr. N. L. Fowler, of the Atlanta Mercantile company; Messrs. Fulton Colville, N. J. and T. A. Hammond, Abbott & Smith, attorneys for the plaintiffs; and Messrs. R. J. Jordan, W. T. Moyers, T. P. Westmoreland, for the defendants, were present.

The Empire National bank, which will be made a party to the plaintiffs, was represented by Mr. King, of Calhoun, King & Spalding.

After some delay, the case of the People's National bank against the Mercantile Banking company was called.

The Case Opens.

Mr. Abbott then asked defendants' counsel for the answer of Messrs. Tolleson and Richards. In that, he said was an admission that they had no assets except what had been turned over to the receiver.

"They admitted no such thing," said Mr. R. J. Jordan. "They said there were no assets in their possession except what had been turned over to the receiver."

Mr. Abbott then read the petition, charging Tolleson and Richards of doing business as a corporation which had never been organized. They had, he said, received \$100,000 in small sums for the purpose of defrauding creditors and the petitioners prayed that the assets be reduced to cash and distributed pro rata among the creditors.

Colonel T. P. Westmoreland, in behalf of Mr. Richards, made the plea that he had not made any statements to deceive the people. While his name was mentioned in the suit, so far as the request of Mr. J. R. Tolleson. He had nothing to do with the advertisements of the bank, and nothing to do with the organization of any corporation, and if he was a stockholder in any corporation he did not know it. He was never elected an officer of the corporation, and had nothing to do with the conduct of its affairs. He had given \$400 for the purpose of making a living, and he did as he was told, just as any other hiredling would have done. At the request of J. R. Tolleson he always drew checks payable to cash and with no attempt to deceive creditors.

The affidavits previously put in evidence, with the exception of Mr. James's testimony, was admitted without question. What Mr. James said about the bank book was admitted with the right to object served to the defendant.

Mr. Abbott read the affidavits of P. J. Hamilton and others, of the Peoples' bank, relating to a transaction in bonds in which the Peoples' bank gave credit to the Tolleson concern on account of their account with Mr. Abbott the author of the letter of Mr. Tolleson to Mr. Goodgood, cashier of the Mobile bank, detailing the advantages of the Tolleson collection department.

The reading of a long list of points of part collections, with some expressions which caused the court and attorneys to smile. Among others this:

Reasons always given when notes are not paid in full.

Collections always reported, whether paid when due or not.

Colonel Hammond read a list of stamps which he put in evidence, all of which had J. M. Richards, cashier.

Mr. Redwine sworn.

The questions, according to law, were principally in writing.

"Am lawyer and lend money. Never had a transaction with the Mercantile Banking company."

"Have you ever had any transaction with the Atlanta Mercantile company?"

The legal counsel for the defendant objected as the latter concern had not been made parties to the case.

Mr. Abbott asked for an order to make them parties, and Mr. Jordan objected on the ground that there had been no service with respect to the Atlanta Mercantile company.

Mr. Abbott claimed that this was an expedient to get time.

The court granted the order making the Atlanta Mercantile company parties with the understanding that the question of timeliness would be considered later.

Mr. Abbott then asked to have the individual defendants made parties.

Mr. Jordan objected and the court overruled the objection holding that individual stockholders were bound to make good the stock capital claimed.

Mr. Redwine's examination then proceeded.

He stated that the Atlanta Mercantile company owed him about \$5,000 in notes of the Atlanta Tale and Soapstone company, secured by Talc bonds in a little larger proportion than two to one.

"I have seen other papers," he continued, "disclosed absolutely. One a note of \$500, John A. Colvin, and paid. Another note, E. F. McGhee."

"Mr. Tolleson delivered most of the collateral. Most of the transactions were with him, and papers signed by him as president of the Atlanta Mercantile company. I have had all the collateral since June and summer, prior to the organization of the Atlanta Mercantile company. The last transaction was on the 29th of November. Don't know that the granite stock or bonds have any market value. The bonds are worth on the basis of \$15,000 to \$20,000 for the property. There is \$25,000 worth of bonds of the company."

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NO BOND FOR ECHOLS.

JUDGE HARRIS DECLINES TO GRANT THE APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

ARGUMENT AT THE STATE LIBRARY.

Judge Speer Said in His Speech That Echols Had no Motive to Commit the Crime—Colonel Womack Argued That the Deed Was Done to Recover the Money Watch Thomas Had Won From Echols.

Yesterday at 2 o'clock in the state library Judge S. W. Harris refused the application of Charles F. Echols for bail.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the argument, Judge Harris rendered his decision in these words:

"My sense of justice will not allow me to grant this application for bail."

The hearing began between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning.

Judge Harris took his seat at a table in the rear of the room, and the lawyers in the case were ranged about it.

Colonel Emmett Womack and Judge F. F. Edwards represented the state, and Judge Alex M. Speer, Captain J. M. Pace and Mr. William Upshaw appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Samuel B. Cohen, brother of Mr. Samp Cohen, the injured man, sat near the counsel for the prosecution, and there were about a dozen spectators who watched the proceedings with deep interest.

Captain Pace made the opening speech. After reading several affidavits, among them the sworn statement of Echols, in which he denies all connection with the killing of Thomas and the wounding of Cohen, he made an argument to show that Echols did not carry the wagon standard into the room, but only had a small walking stick. Shoop Blossomgane, the negro porter of the Pitts house, had made affidavit that he had never said to anybody that he saw Echols carry a big stick to the room. Echols swears that he carried no stick of any kind into the room. The evidence of Mrs. Turner, the sister of Echols, showed that there were no blood stains on his clothing, and that he wore the same suit of clothes the morning of the crime as on the day before. No man could have done that blood deed without staining his hands or clothing with blood.

Judge Speer spoke briefly, contending that if there was a doubt of Echols' guilt he should be given bail. He had no motive to commit this terrible crime and there was no proof that he had committed it.

He was followed by Judge Edwards and Colonel Womack, both of whom strongly opposed the granting of the application for bail. They contended that the evidence pointed unerringly to Echols as the guilty man.

Colonel Womack stated the theory of the prosecution to be that the crime had been committed to recover the money which Thomas had won from Echols, and argued that the carrying off of the bloody pillow containing the money sustained the theory. He hoped to be able to prove at the trial where that money was. The statement of Cohen was reviewed, from which it was shown that the men had won money from Echols, that Echols made the proposition to sleep in the room with them, that he carried the wagon standard to the room and took it from the room, saying that he would soon return and go to bed; that Cohen, for that reason alone, left the door unlocked, and that Cohen would make a fuller statement at the trial.

Judge Speer made the closing speech, which was an able and eloquent presentation of his view of the case. He had a firm conviction of the innocence of Echols, who he believed had told the truth in his statement. He had known nothing of the crime, and the inference was that Echols had no motive to commit the crime. There was no reason why he should have committed it. He was a young man of good character, had a good position, had money in bank, his family were well off. The evidence of his mother, a lady of the highest Christian character, showed that she slept peacefully in her bed at home on that fatal morning at 4:30 o'clock, and the testimony upon which the prosecution rely to convict him is to the effect that the crime was committed at five o'clock in the morning. The proof was that his clothing showed no signs of blood, though blood was everywhere in the room where the blows were given. It was impossible for any man to have committed the crime without carrying of the red signs of his guilt upon his person. Judge Speer reviewed the testimony at length, and forcibly argued that human reason and human experience were opposed to the idea of the guilt of the accused, and summed up with a fervent appeal to the judge to grant the application for bail and relieve his client from the undeserved hardship of remaining in jail.

Echols' Statement.
Echols' sworn statement was made public for the first time. It reads:
Georgia, Newton County.—Before the undersigned came Charles H. Echols, who on oath says, that on the night of November 20, 1888, I, Dr. C. H. Echols, was staying in a room at the hotel of McDonald's store, intending to sleep there, as defendant did sometimes, but finding that he did not have the key to the store, concluded to go home (he had a key to the door) and took it from the room, saying that he would soon return and go to bed; that Cohen, for that reason alone, left the door unlocked, and that Cohen would make a fuller statement at the trial.

He is to him, "where is that roll of twenties you have been talking about?" and Echols replied, "I have got them now. I have put them back in the safe, or put them away." I don't remember exactly.

That part about the roll of twenties is the new feature, the other portion having been told before.

There is another feature touching the stick which has never been told:

Upon saying this, Echols went to where he had that big stick, took it in his hands and went out of the room, and when he went out of my room Thomas was sleeping, and I went back to bed and the lamp and fire were burning.

Cohen tells of another game. He says: "Some little time before I was hurt I played with Echols in the money room. He was in my room after the game, but in a different bed. While I was in bed Echols came to me and said, 'Mr. McDonald has been up here to see me, and told me to give him some money, and I went down to the store and bring that money back to the store.' I said, 'What do you mean?' He said, 'The money I gambled for, I took it out of the safe, and gave it to God's son, Samp, give it to me, if you don't think I am a ruined man.' I said to Echols, 'If it is McDonald's money, I will give it to you, but if it is Samp's money, I will give it to him.' I put it against mine, and if you like, then want to get it back, I then gave it back to him. He still remained in my room, and as my breakfast was ready, I told him to go, and he said, 'I will go.' It was then about ten o'clock in the day, and while Echols was still in my room, Thomas, having just arrived in Decatur, came to my room. In a few moments he went to the door, and I went out into the hall. When it ended Thomas won from him some seventy-five dollars in cash, and I think Echols still owed over forty dollars.

These statements are copied to Cohen's statement as first printed in THE CONSTITUTION, make the story complete as given in his sworn statement.

"It's only a question of time," and a short time, too, as to when your rheumatism will yield to Hood's Saraparilla.

Carter's Little Liver Pill will be found an excellent remedy for sick-headache. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Ask your druggist for them.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa Does not distress, and adds flesh and weight.

For Bxford's Acid Phosphate. Dr. W. B. GILLIES, Winnipeg, Manitoba, says: "I have used it in a typical case of indigestion with biliousness, and found it to be, without exception, the best thing I ever used.

The evidence of Mrs. Turner, the sister of Echols, showed that there were no blood stains on his clothing, and that he wore the same suit of clothes the morning of the crime as on the day before.

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LUCY HINTON.
The Name of the Finest Brand of Tobacco

Who has not heard of this famous brand of chewing tobacco? It is conceded to be the best manufactured in America, and has been sold in every part of the United States. Lucy Hinton is made out of stock from one to two years old, being selected with the greatest care. It is made by the great house of T. C. Williams & Co., Richmond Va.

A Dangerous Policy.

Is to buy spectacles at your residence from peddlars. I will buy spectacles for information leading to arrests and convictions of peddlars representing themselves as my agents, or as selling my spectacles. I positively do not sell to them, and Hawkes' crystallized lenses cannot be bought at your residence. The name Hawkes is written on the bow. A. K. Hawkes, D. Decatur, Ga.

The K. & K. LINE (C. L. S. L. and C. R. R.) is the line connecting Atlanta, Birmingham, and Mobile, La., and Chicago by which passengers are enabled to leave or take trains at the 34th St. Depot, 2nd St. Depot, or Central Depot, foot of Lake, Chicago.

A slight cold. If neglected, often attacks the lungs. Brown's BRONCHIAL TROUBLES give sure and immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25cts.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club Again.

Mr. A. K. HAWKES, Dear Sir: The glasses you so perfectly adjusted to my sight act like a charm on the organs of vision, enabling me to read as in youth the first print with comparative ease. Your judgment is right, and I thank you for your advice in the ordinary kind. Respectfully, THOMAS RYAN, Secretary, Mendelssohn Quintette Club, Boston, Mass.

The Young Peoples' Christian League of Trinity church, will meet tonight at 7:30 o'clock in the stews' room. All the young people of Trinity are cordially invited to attend.

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What Is Christian Science?

And many other valuable books on Christian Science. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta Street.

Mind Healing.

A treatise on Christian Science and a complete series of Christian Science literature, varying in prices from ten cents to \$3.00, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

Christian Science Literature.

A full and complete stock, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

Swift's Specific S.S. S. is entirely vegetable, and has never failed to cure blood poison, scrofula and diseases of like character.

TWO CONTRACTS

THAT BENEFIT ATLANTA AND ATLANTA CITIZENS.

Everybody Interested, and All Should Investigate and Aid in Sustaining Truly Efforts.

Any lady or gentleman in Atlanta who desires to buy a house or sell a house, may be accommodated to his particular desire by leaving their order at A. H. & T. & Co.

During the past week we have been very fortunate in securing the whole product of one of the most valuable dairy—Jersey and Ayshire—farms in the state of Alabama. We speak of the butter of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Alabama, a state institution, whose experimental station is located in the finest water section of the state. Mr. Isaac Ross, the superintendent of the dairy, is a gentleman thoroughly adept in the branch which he has charge of. The butter stamped A. H. & T. shows skill of the highest order. It is reported that we praise too highly this butter, save fresh every week from such intelligent heads. Greater care and cleanliness is apparent in the handling. Each pound is pressed square, the initials A. H. & C. on top and I. R. in the center, then carefully wrapped in fifteen pound white linen paper and then folded to perfection, immediately locked in a box prepared and shipped directly to us. We have a yearly contract, and we advise those who desire a special butter, just as we do, to give us their order. We also sell another butter, save fresh every week from such intelligent heads. Greater care and cleanliness is apparent in the handling. Each pound is pressed square, the initials A. H. & C. on top and I. R. in the center, then carefully wrapped in fifteen pound white linen paper and then folded to perfection, immediately locked in a box prepared and shipped directly to us. We have a yearly contract, and we advise those who desire a special butter, just as we do, to give us their order. We also sell another butter, save fresh every week from such intelligent heads. Greater care and cleanliness is apparent in the handling. Each pound is pressed square, the initials A. H. & C. on top and I. R. in the center, then carefully wrapped in fifteen pound white linen paper and then folded to perfection, immediately locked in a box prepared and shipped directly to us. 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MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW AND EXQUISITE

Designs in gentlemen's SCARF PINS for evening wear. The Latest novelty. Freeman & Crankshaw, Jewelers.

44 MARIETTA ST.

REGISTER YOUR WATCH WITH US.

We have another scheme! We are always scheming for the benefit of our friends and the public generally. We have opened up a watch register. If you will bring us your watch we will be pleased to register it, and at any time later should your timepiece be lost or stolen you can get an accurate description of it from us. This costs you nothing and it might be the means of saving you something.

J.R. Watts & Co.
Jewelers and Opticians,
OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE.

M. L. LICHTENSTADT, M. D.

Specialist in all diseases of the Rectum, successfully treats Fissile Bleeding or Protruding or Intestinal and non bleeding; also Rectal Ulcers, Fissure Fistula in Ano, and Anal Tumors, without the knife or any other torturing implements and guarantees every case he accepts for treatment.

No Parole or Detention From Business.

odding under treatment for Fissile required chilo-
rform stretching of the sphincter muscles, and
drawing down the tumors with hooks, when either
the knife, ligature, clamp, cauter, etc., were
employed, and were used to relieve the
tension the operation lasting an hour or more. Present
operations are then administered to ease the pain,
compelling the patient to remain in bed for two or
three weeks, with danger from secondary hem-
orrhage, inability to urinate, stricture and fistula,
and much suffering during a protracted recovery.

Now Notice the Contrast.

This new and painless system of treating diseases
of the rectum not only does away with all the

Torturing Relies of By-gone Ages.

are longer employed by regular physicians, but insure
a correct diagnosis, and offers to suffering humanity
an entirely painless method more safe and certain
in its results than the old and barbarous practices,
and without any detention from ordinary occupations.

Sufferers from Rectal Diseases are requested to
call and investigate this system.

Notice my address.

M. L. LICHTENSTADT, M. D.
Room No. 2, Centennial Building,
Specialist in Rectal Diseases by the Britisher, f.

P. S.—Correspondence solicited. Sp

Receiver's Sale

THE UNDERSIGNED, UNDER AN ORDER
from the superior court of Fulton County, offers
for sale the large and attractive stock of Selig Bros.
& Co., at 17 December, 1888.

At the same time for any one desiring to enter the
business of manufacturing clothing. A large and
handsome stock, consisting of piece goods and man-
ufactured goods.

Parties desiring to purchase will call upon the un-
dersigned at the Capital City bank, and no will take
pleasure in showing the stock.

At the same time must be submitted to the receiver for
the cost of sale and fixtures, subject to the appro-
val of the court.

Bids must be submitted for the entire stock, fix-
tures and machinery, including gas engines, power
machines and other machinery used in the busi-
ness.

If you don't want to miss the best bargain of the
season, submit your bids at once.

ISAAC H. HAAS,
Receiver of Selig Bros. & Co.

C. W. Adair—Real Estate

I have for sale, a 7 room 2-story brick residence,
with bath room, closets, pantries, water, gas and
water connection, all complete. Every room beauti-
fied with stained glass windows, wood floors and
cushion robing. A gem—South Pryor street, one
block south of courthouse. Just the place for a
stately home who was a central home of first-class taste.

Also, a most complete, thoroughly finished 2-story
brick residence fronting on Peachtree street, in cen-
ter of city. A perfect model of architectural con-
sideration. Has every conceivable comfort, and in
perfect order for home.

Also, a large lot, 10x250, with grove, residence
magnificently constructed, water and sewerage
fronts on Peachtree street. One of the most desir-
able homes on the market.

Also, a vacant lot, half a mile east, on Georgia
R. R., 20x100, house, windmill, barns, orchards vine-
yard, garden, etc. House in a shady grove. Every
conceivable appointment for a gentleman's home.
Will sell many wagons, farm implements, seven
Jesup carriages, pianos, etc. Will sell out entire
plant at a great bargain. Determined to sell
Come in.

And vacated lots in every part of the city.
to build beautiful lots on Smith street, paved street and
sidewalks.

12 nice lots on Peachtree street, laid out.
I am ready at any time to conduct auction sales
for administrators, executors, guardians or private
parties.

G. W. ADAIR,
5 Kimball House, Wall street.

—THE—

Weather Report.

INDICATIONS:

WASHINGTON January 30.—In-
dications for Georgia:
Fair. Warmer winds, generally south-
easterly.

Observer's Office, Signal Service, U.S.A.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE,
ATLANTA, Ga., January 30.—7 p.m.

All observations taken at the same moment
of time at each place.

Observations taken at 3 p. m., Seventy-fifth Me-
ridian time.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

(Capital Time.)

TIME OF OBSER-
VATION.

WIND
Direction.

WIND
Velocity.

WEATHER.

STATIONS.

Temperature.

Barometer.

Humidity.

Wind.

Cloudiness.

Cloudiness.